

AMENDMENTS

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

~~Delete paragraph 0022 beginning on page 12 and replace with the following new paragraph 0022, and paragraphs 0023 and 0024 as follows:~~

[0022] POTS interface 15, LAN interface 20, WAN interface 25, CPU 50, and ATM controller 55 are mounted on motherboard 80, which is a printed circuit board (also referred to as a logic board) that provides the various connections between ISH components as discussed above. The motherboard may include expansion slots to accept expansion cards such as an additional POTS card, an ATM-25 interface, a cable modem, etc. Motherboard 80 is connected to power supply 85 and battery pack 90, thereby providing power to the ISH components, the attached analog telephones, and the battery monitoring and charge circuitry. CPU 50 contains a power supply control module 83 connected to power supply 85 by connection 84. A preferred power supply is a universal-input (40-400Hz, 90-270V AC RMS) switch mode lead/acid battery float charger with a current-limited output of nominally 13.8 V, and provides charging current to battery pack 90 as represented by connection 86. A preferred battery is a 12 volt DC, 2.5A gel cell (lead-acid) battery, and preferably battery pack 90 comprises two such batteries housed within the ISH.

[0023] The power supply is plugged into a standard electrical outlet 87 and serves as the primary power source for the ISH. In the event of a power failure to the electrical outlet, the ISH operates under backup power provided by its battery pack 90 and basic telephone services remain available to the customer for emergency calls.

[0024] The controllers illustrated as being part of the CPU 50 are actually software stored as configuration files in RAM and as binary code in flash memory 54. Flash memory 54

includes two partitions, labeled A and B in Figure 1 and also referred to as Flash A and Flash B, which are reserved for the binary code. At the time of manufacture of the ISH, its final installation location and configuration are not known and therefore the required configuration files and binary code cannot be known. Instead, the ISH is manufactured with a basic binary code stored in Flash A 54 to perform an automatic downloading of configuration files and binary code according to the steps illustrated in Figure 2. Upon initial startup of the system, that original binary code is read from Flash A 54 into RAM for operation of CPU 50.

~~Delete paragraph [0025] beginning on page 14 and replace with the following:~~

[0025] In Figure 2, the dotted line box 10 represents the ISH 10 of Figure 1, and more particularly the reboot steps which occur in ISH 10. The rebooting process also involves three servers which are external to the ISH and do not need to be located on the same premises as the ISH. One is a DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) server 92, which may be located in CO 30 (Figure 1). Another is a domain name server, DNS, 94, which may be located essentially anywhere, so long as it is accessible over a network, preferably the Internet. The third is a TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) server 96 which may also be located essentially anywhere, so long as it is accessible over a network, preferably the Internet.

~~Delete paragraph [0030] beginning on page 16 and replace with the following:~~

[0026] In step 108 the ISH 10 receives the configuration file from TFTP server 96 and parses the configuration file. The configuration file contains the name of a binary file. Binary Configuration file names consist of three parts. One part, usually a prefix, is a model ID which identifies the model, e.g. C100, of the ISH for which the file is intended. The end of the

prefix is identified by the underscore symbol, i.e. “_”. The second part is version name which has as the first letter a numeric digit, e.g. 1.23.45.67 or 5version2.0. This second part primarily identifies the release number of the binary files, but each release has different versions intended for different ISH models. The last part of the file name is a suffix identifying the file type, in this case “.bin” identifying the file as a binary file. Thus a complete binary file name may have the form C100_1.23.45.67.bin. It is important that the binary file be the appropriate one for the model of the ISH which downloads the file. To avoid downloading errors, the ISH renames the binary file. It replaces the model ID part of the binary file name with its own model ID. Thus with reference to the example file name above, if the ISH is a model C50, it deletes the prefix “C100” and replaces it with the prefix “C50”. The ISH also checks to be sure that the suffix “.bin” is present at the end of the file name, and, if not, it adds the suffix.